The A. F. of L. Weekly News Service gives news of general and political interest, interpretation of matters affecting labor occurring in the industrial, legislative, and judicial fields, and contains other information of benefit to trade union movement.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

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Liberty sustains the same relation to all our virtues that the sun does to life.—Robert G. Ingersoll.

WHOLE NO. 1264 WILLIAM GREEN, President WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, JULY 6, 1935 FRANK MORRISON, Secretary VOL. 25, NO. 27

EDITORIALS

Labor and the Constitution

Among the deplorable results of the United States Supreme Court's decision invalidating the National Industrial Recovery Act is the conviction forced on working men and women that they are without the protection of the Federal Constitution in the field of industrial relations.

Those who own and control our industries employ millions of working men and women scattered throughout all of the forty-eight States.

Under our system of production, the workers sell the use of their labor power for a price called wages. The amount of wages received determines the living standards the workers can buy for themselves and their families. The length of the work week determines the leisure the workers have to enjoy some of the wonderful blessings of our modern civilization, largely appropriated hitherto by the privileged classes.

Actuated solely by the motive of maximum profits, employers quite generally attempt to beat down wages and lengthen hours. Because they are stronger economically than the masses of unorganized workers and because they have a monopoly of work opportunities, employers have been to a large degree successful in these attempts to depress the living standards of large numbers of working men and women.

These oppressed workers looked to the Government for protection against this inhuman exploitation decreed by the lords of industry. Standing on the declaration in the preamble to the Federal Constitution that one of the objects of the Government which it established is to "promote the general welfare," Congress met this just demand of the workers by making the National Recovery Act the law of the land. Firmly convinced that improving the standards of labor is definitely connected with the general welfare, Congress by the Recovery Act authorized the establishment of fair practice codes under which it was illegal for employers to drive wages down below certain minimums, or compel workers to toil beyond certain maximum hours, or employ children under sixteen years of age or under eighteen years in hazardous occupations.

In the course of time this social-progress law was appealed to the Supreme Court by a low-wage and long-hour employer and was promptly held unconstitutional by that high judicial body.

In its decision, the Court told these millions of workers that the Federal Constitution does not give the Government authority to protect oppressed working men and women against the anti-social policies of subversive employers.

On the contrary, the Court in effect declared that the Constitution confers on employers not only the right to impose wages so low that workers are unable to buy a decent living for themselves and their families, excessively long hours and inhuman work conditions, but also gave employers freedom to chain thousands of children to the wheels of industry—all of which outrages were prohibited by the Recovery Act.

The inescapable conviction which the Supreme Court's decision imposes on millions of working men and women is that so far as protection for decent wages, hours and work conditions is concerned, they are alien to the Constitution, but that employers who wish to establish low labor standards in order to increase profits are thoroughly safeguarded by that document in the prosecution of their nefarious policy.

The great problem now confronting the American people is that of expanding the Federal Constitution so that it will include within its protection the millions of men and women who work for wages.

Machinery and Unemployment

The social importance of the jobless army problem, with around 11,000,000 able-bodied adults totally without work and 19,000,000 persons dependent upon public relief for their living, was stressed by Dr. Irving Langmuir, Nobel prize winner, in an address before the graduating class of the Mohawk school, Schenectady, N. Y.

He told the graduates the seriousness of the unemployment situation was due to the fact that "there has never been a time in the world's history when such a small fraction of the people can produce the necessities of life required by the people as a whole."

The condition pointed out by Dr. Langmuir has been brought about by the policy of those who own and control industry to have inventors devise machinery through the use of which a few workers can produce as many commodities in a certain time unit as a larger number of workers could produce without the machinery.

Industrial leaders, who control wealth production and distribution policies, should have used this machinery to shorten the hours of labor without reducing wages, thus affording working men and women the opportunity to provide themselves and their families with a constantly rising standard of living proportionate to the workers' increased productivity.

Instead of doing this, industrial executives imposed and continue to impose the long work week, locking out millions of workers for whose skill and strength the machine has been substituted, and appropriated as profits an inequitable portion of increased production. Statistics show that between 1919 and 1929 the productivity of industry in the United States increased 50 per cent, while real wages paid the workers increased only 27.5 per cent. In 1919, labor received in wages 17.5 per cent of the value of goods produced, while in 1929, despite the 50 per cent increase in output, the percentage of wages to the value of goods produced was 16.1 per cent, or less than it was in 1899.

As Dr. Langmuir truly pointed out, one phenomenon of our present economic order is the fact that under machine production a relatively few workers can produce all of the necessities our people require. Another phenomenon is that employers have kept the few working long hours and ruthlessly locked out millions of so-called surplus workers to pound the streets in idleness and be supported by either Government charity or work relief.

The answer to both of these phenomena is the compulsory 30-hour week for all industrial workers without reduction in earnings. This policy is crystalized in the Black-Connery 30-Hour Week Bill, which has been favorably reported by the Senate Committee on Education and Labor and the House Labor Committee and is now awaiting action by the Congress.

The prompt enactment of the Black-Connery Bill would put millions of jobless to work and bring to them and their families an approach to comfort and security which they have not known during the long misery of permanent unemployment.

PWA Purchases Gave Jobs to Over 460,000 In Two Years, Labor Department Says

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Washington, D. C.—The Bureau of Labor Statistics of the Department of Labor reported to Public Works Administrator Harold L. Ickes that there was a 65 per cent increase of employment in March, 1935, over March, 1933, in 12 heavy industries which furnished $550,000,000 worth of materials for PWA projects. The report was a partial study of indirect employment resulting from PWA construction projects.

The bureau estimated that the number of workers employed in the 12 industries in March, 1935, totaled 707,000, while in March, 1933, there were 1,167,000. This is an increase of 460,000 employees, or 65 per cent of the number employed in 1933.

The report pointed out that approximately $1,000,000,000 worth of materials has been ordered by construction-hungry industries for PWA projects, but that the bureau's partial study of indirect employment includes only 12 industries which received $552,000,000 out of the $1,000,000,000 dollars for material orders thus far placed.

The figures submitted by the bureau revealed the following typical increases in the number of workers employed in certain heavy industries which furnished material for PWA construction projects:

Steel works and rolling mills increased the number on their payrolls from 297,000 in March of 1933 to 328,000 in March, 1935.

Manufacturers of foundry and machine shop products employing 175,000 persons in March, 1933, employed 300,000 in March, 1935.

The number of employees in the brick and tile industry increased from 20,000 in March, 1933, to 34,000 in March, 1935.

Saw mills and wood working plants increased the number on their payrolls from 135,000 in March, 1933, to 251,000 in March, 1935.

Employment in the cast iron pipe industry rose 87 per cent, from 5,900 in March of 1933 to 11,000 in March of 1935.

The cement industry, which is highly mechanized, increased the number on its payrolls from 13,000 in March, 1933, to 13,500 in March, 1935.

The report points out that these figures are limited to the increased number of employes given direct employment in the 12 heavy industries covered by the survey. It does not include the thousands of unemployed workers affected by the purchases which the heavy industries made from other industries.

For instance, the increase in lumber mills and woodworking establishments of 43,000 for the two-year period covers payroll increases in saw mills and planing mills only and does not include men called back to work in logging plants to get out timber. This same principle applies to all other industries analyzed by the report.

Roosevelt Plans NRA Investigation By Industry, Labor and Consumer

He Believes Those Groups Will be Able to Outline Legislation for Protection of Policies Which Supreme Court Decision Scrapped.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Washington, D. C.—It is understood in well-informed circles that President Roosevelt is seriously considering the appointment of a commission to investigate the possibilities of Federal legislation to protect the principles and policies, including minimum wages, maximum hours and child labor restrictions, which were scrapped by the decision of the United States Supreme Court holding the National Industrial Recovery Act unconstitutional.

The commission would meet in Washington after the adjournment of Congress, with industry, labor and consumers represented. It would work concurrently with several other groups engaged on the NRA problem. One of these is the research organization set up by Dr. L. C. Marshall within the NRA to tabulate the lessons resulting from the two years' experience under the old NRA.

The NRA impartial board of inquiry would also present in concrete form the changes in wages and hours following the collapse of the fair practice codes after the Supreme Court's edict.

The Labor and Commerce Departments and all other Government agencies with any knowledge of the questions to be studied would be expected to present all their knowledge of the problems for the conferences of the commission, which would consume its studies so that both branches of Congress could hold hearings beginning probably early in October.

It was semi-officially stated that while the President does not believe that wage cuts and hours lengthening definitely planned by subversive employers can be prevented, appeals from the White House he would, nevertheless, probably urge industry to maintain the present short work week while the working men and women secured from the old NRA codes.

New York Board Is Named to Study Interstate Compacts for Fixing Uniform Labor Standards

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Gov. Herbert H. Lehman of New York State has appointed six members of a temporary State Commission created by the 1935 legislature to study and report on the question of interstate compacts for fixing uniform labor standards in laws affecting labor and industry.

The Commission will consist of 10 members, two of whom will be Senators appointed by Senator John J. Dunnigan, president pro tem of the Senate, and two Assemblymen to be appointed by Irwin Steingut, speaker of the Assembly.

Two of the six members appointed by the Governor represent organized employees of the State, two represent organized employers and two represent the public.

Those representing the public are: Professor Joseph J. Mc6eldrick, former New York City Comptroller, and Miss Pauline Goldmark, vice chairman of the New York Child Labor Committee.

The representatives of the organized employes are: Thomas F. Meehan, vice president of the New York State Federation of Labor, and William A. Denison of Rochester, president of the New York State Union Labor Conference.

The organized employers' representatives are: Mark A. Daly of Buffalo, secretary of Associated Charities of New York State, and Edward Severinghaus of Endicott-Johnson Corporation, Endicott. 20 years ago F. Andrews, State Industrial Commissioner, will be ex officio chairman of the Commission.

Interstate compacts regarding uniform standards have received considerable attention as a means of realising the principles contained in the NRA codes which were invalidated by the United States decision holding the Recovery Act unconstitutional. New York is said to be the first State to make a definite move in this direction.

In a statement outlining the work of the commission Governor Lehman said that it is "to make a study and analysis of the advantages and disadvantages likely to accrue from participation by the State of New York in interstate compacts or agreements fixing uniform standards for laws affecting the conditions of employment and welfare of workers in the State and the interests of labor and industry generally, and the advisability of negotiating and adopting such agreements or compacts as a matter of State policy."

PRISON LABOR COMMITTEE RECOMMENDS FEDERAL BAN ON CONVICT-MADE GOODS

Sumners-Ashurst Bill, Pending in Congress, Is Endorsed

By A. F. of L. News Service.

New York, N. Y.—Federal legislation making it unlawful to transport prison-made goods across State lines was recommended by representatives of labor, industry, civic reform and prison reform associations at a meeting here of the National Committee on Prisons and Prison Labor in the New York Yorker.

The meeting gave its unanimous support to the bill in Congress sponsored by Senator Ashurst of Arizona and Representative Sumners of Texas which would protect individual States which have strong laws restricting the sale of prison-made goods from being subjected to shipments of convicts' goods from other States.

"The story of the sweating of prison labor," declared Miss Mary Woll, third vice president of the American Federation of Labor, "has been repeated in one end of the country to the other, but it still remains true that wherever no organized opposition stands out the statute books restricting the market for prison-made goods, there will follow the exploitation of the prisoner on the one hand and the exploitation of the public on the other.

"The prisoner," Mr. Woll added, "is exploited because his labor is cheap labor. The public is exploited because at the perils frequently of its health, it is buying very inferior products at unapparently, bargain prices."

Miss Josephine Roche, president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, pledged the cooperation of women throughout the country in the fight for the evils connected with the sale of prison goods.

The belief that a satisfactory remedy for the problem of prison labor would be found was expressed by Frederick J. Farrell, chairman of the Committee to Promote the State Use Prison System.

A. F. Allison, chairman of the Industries Conference on Prison Labor, pledged the support of the industries to the elimination of the convict-goods evil.

Dr. E. Stagg Whitin, chairman of the Executive Council of the National Committee on Prisons and Prison Labor, presided at the meeting.

PRESSMEN AND BOOKBINDERS CONTINUE 12-WEEKS' STRIKE AGAINST GINN AND COMPANY

Cambridge Publishers Refuse to Arbitrate the Dispute and Use Starvation Methods to Force Workers Into Submission.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Cambridge, Mass.—The strike of union pressmen and bookbinders against Ginn & Co., text-book publishers, entered its twelfth week with the militant spirit of the workers unabated and with the evident determination of the company to starve them into submission. The unions are willing to arbitrate the strike, but the company refuses to recognize them in collective bargaining.

Although the strike of the pressmen is authorized by President George L. Berry of the International Printing Pressmen's and Assistants' Union of North America, information reached union officials here that the company is sending agents to the book trade to tell the canard that the pressmen are not on strike. It was said that company agents are also claiming the bookbinders' strike is illegal.

The union pressmen and bookbinders employed by Ginn & Co. walked out three months ago, demanding better wages and work conditions and the abolition of the union.

Union officials claim that in 1932, when the National Recovery Act was passed, Ginn & Co. worked their employes 44 hours a week and were the only school book manufacturers in the United States whose employes worked over 44 hours. The concern reduced hours to 40 per week and cut the wages of their employes accordingly until the slash reached 23 per cent.

48-Hour Week Edict Issued By Hungary to Quiet Labor

Budapest, Hungary.—The Prime Minister of Hungary issued a decree establishing a 48-hour week and a minimum wage for workers employed in industry. Hitherto Hungarian employers have compelled many workers to toil from 70 to 96 hours a week. In addition to decreasing unemployment the decree was issued to mitigate labor unrest.

Cleveland Carbon Strikers Win Recognition of Union

Cleveland, Ohio (AFLNS).—Eleven hundred striking employes of the National Carbon Company here returned to work after a five weeks' walkout with substantial gains.

The terms of the agreement were negotiated by A. L. Faulkner, Conciliation Commissioner of the United States Department of Labor, and accepted by representatives of the American Federation of Labor. The strikers gained recognition of the union, seniority rights and no discrimination against workers who walked out.

TEACHERS' UNION SEEKS INTELLECTUAL FREEDOM

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Chicago, Ill.—Intellectual freedom for teachers and adequate financial support of the schools are the topics of main interest scheduled for discussion and action at the nineteenth annual convention of the American Federation of Teachers, convened to meet in Cleveland, Ohio, the week of August 25, officials of the Federation announced at its headquarters here. The statement regarding the convention read:

"In the face of the Hearst Red-baiting program, the deluge of loyalty oaths and other restrictive legislation, the wholesale dismissal of teachers for thinking thoughts not in conformity with those in authority, the attacks upon the schools by chambers of commerce, pseudo-patriotic societies and big business interests interested in tax warping, resulting in drastic curtailment of educational opportunity, the American Federation of Teachers will launch a counter-attack and an aggressive campaign for school and teacher protection."

Raymond F. Lowry is president and Florence Curtis Hanson, secretary-treasurer of the Federation.

Government Seeks 46,250 Men for Soldier's Life

Washington, D. C. (AFLNS).—The United States Army began its biggest drive for recruits since the period immediately following the World War. The job is to increase the ranks of the regular army from its present strength of 118,750 soldiers to 165,000 recently authorized by Congress. This will require the enlistment of 46,250 men. The Government pays its soldiers $30 a month and their keep.

N. Y. GARMENT WORKERS WALKOUT IS POSTPONED

Strike of 40,000 Delayed to Consider Gov. Lehman's Plan for Ending Dispute.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

New York, N. Y.—Officials of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union here delayed calling a strike of 40,000 workers in the cloak and suit industry pending the outcome of a mediation plan presented by Gov. Herbert H. Lehman following a conference of the parties to the dispute at the Executive Mansion in Albany.

The strike threat resulted from the fact that when the old agreements with the union expired on June 1 employers and jobers in the suit and cloak industries refused to renew them.

Governor Lehman recommended that new agreements be negotiated with the provision that the designation of contractors, wages and hours in the last agreements shall continue unchanged and that the remaining question of wages be investigated by an impartial chairman for the industry who shall report on May 15, 1936.

On the disputed questions of more efficient machinery to adjust disputes, a more uniform system of work in the industry and related problems, Governor Lehman's plan applies to all other matters immediately resume negotiations with the provision that if an agreement is not reached within a reasonable time he would appoint a mediator to harmonize the differences.

In connection with the postponement of a walkout, it was revealed, that the Ladies' Garment Workers' Union was planning a strike referendum to compel employers to continue the contract limitations provision in the agreement which expired June 1. According to the union, this provision is absolutely necessary to control wages and work conditions in the cloak and suit industry.

The Jobbers oppose the provision on the claim that it caused unnecessary bookkeeping and did not always achieve the things sought by the union.

At the Albany conference representatives of the union told Governor Lehman that with the expiration of the old agreements the cloak and suit industry returned to the "law of the jungle" and "block," in which wage-cutting jobbers would play one contractor against another. They maintained it was this auction-block system that developed sweatshop conditions.

PATERSON SILK WORKERS STRIKE AGAINST PAY CUT

Forty-two Plants Involved—Stretch-Out Protested

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Paterson, N. J.—Deep dissatisfaction with wages, hours and work conditions in the broad silk industry here, in which there are 42 plants, 24 of which, dye plants, was accentuated when officials of the Associated Silk Workers of America put their workers in an attempt to enforce a stretch-out scheme affecting 20 weavers and 2 silk finishing workers. The company imposed the stretch-out when the workers refused the plan to force them to operate two looms.

Officials of the American Federation of Silk Workers said no strike had been declared in the Gean plant but added that the workers will not tolerate enlargement of non-union workers was attempted by the firm.

Union officials stated that almost every one of the 42 plant strikes had been brought about by the present wage reductions. Six individual strikes had been settled, they added.

An additional fight for the protection of union wages and hours has already been approved by the membership of the American Federation of Silk Workers. The date for declaring the strike is left to the officials of the union.

SUBSISTENCE HOMESTEADERS PROTEST WAGE-CRAFT PLAN

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Arthurdale, Pa.—Dissatisfaction with methods of remuneration broke out among a number of the workers on the subsistence homestead project here which are under the direction of the Subsistence Homesteads Division of Rexford G. Tugwell, Secretary of Agriculture. The homesteads were established to relieve unemployment and opportunity to start life over again.

The trouble developed on the Mt. Pleasant section of the project, a subproject, in connection with the regular houses and hours and the so-called credit hours.

Most of the homesteaders are started out at 30 cents an hour for a 40-hour week. They are paid $5 a week for 10 hours' work. These 10 hours are called "credit hours," to be applied to the purchase of a home. But the homesteaders are permitted to accumulate only 1,200 hours in this form of payment. When the 1,200 credit hours have been reached, the manager of the homestead decided that each worker would be paid 30 cents an hour for the rest being turned into a community fund for the general welfare. Some of the homesteaders disagreed with this plan and demanded that when their 1,200 credit hours had been completed they should be paid in cash at the rate of 60 cents an hour. When labor had 70 or 80 cents for skilled labor.

In the Mt. Pleasant project 21 houses have been completed and 80 more are nearly ready for occupancy. The Resettlement Administration charges the homesteaders a purchase price of $3 to $10 pending completion of all of the houses included in the project and the execution of purchase contracts with the Government. Each house has been appraised at the purchase price. Homesteaders have 30 years to pay the indebtedness.

Chicago Teachers' Pensions Raised by Illinois Senate

Springfield, Ill. (AFLNS).—The Illinois pension law for teachers was adopted by the House of Representatives without a dissenting vote. It increases school teachers from $1,000 to $1,200. According to the measure, pensions would be at the rate of $200 a year for a teacher who retires after 15 years of service, $1,000 a year after 30 years and $1,200 after 35 or more years of service. The bill increases teachers' contributions to the fund slightly and fixed the tax rate at one-half mill for 1936.

Bill to License Business Offered By American Federation of Labor

Creates Five-Man Industrial Commission With Power to Require License Holders to Obey Provisions of National Labor Relations Act, Use Collective Bargaining in Labor Disputes, and Ban Child Labor, Discrimination Against Women Workers and Unfair Trade Practices.

Green Says "the Commission May Impose Minimum Wages for the Lowest-Paid Classes of Unskilled Labor, Which Will Assure Employes a Decent Standard of Living, Regardless of the Financial Ability of the Employer to Pay."

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Washington, D. C.—The provisions of the American Federation of Labor bill, slated for early introduction in Congress, requiring Federal licensing of all business engaged in interstate commerce, with strong requirements to secure just labor conditions, were made public by William Green, president of the Federation.

Under the terms of the measure the channels of interstate commerce would be closed to employers who employ child labor, discriminate against women workers, resort to fraudulent trade practices, or who refuse to obey the provisions of the Wagner-Connery Labor Disputes Act, which prohibits employers from interfering with the right of employes to organize in bona fide unions, from promoting company unions, from discriminating with regard to employment so as to encourage or discourage membership in any labor organization, and from refusing to bargain collectively with the duly elected representatives of the workers.

In a statement analyzing the proposed measure Mr. Green said:

"The proposed Interstate Licensing Act, which is summarized herein, has been prepared over a period of nine or ten months by a committee working in connection with the American Federation of Labor.

"This Bill provides that no article or commodity shall be transported or delivered in interstate commerce, which has been produced, manufactured, processed or distributed by any business not licensed under the Act.

"The Bill does not apply to agriculture or to the shipment of unprocessed agricultural products. 'Business' means an entrepreneur, partnership, corporation, association, trust, or any other business unit.

"There is created a National Industrial Commission, consisting of five members, appointed by the President with the advice and counsel of the Senate, to be paid $12,000 a year each. Members representing labor and industry shall be appointed from panels named, respectively, by recognized national organizations of employes and employers. The Commission is specifically authorized to grant licenses to businesses to engage, in the shipment of their products, in interstate and foreign commerce, subject to the following conditions:

Labor Provisions

"(a) All licenses issued under the Act shall provide that no persons less than 18 years of age shall be employed, or 18 years in a hazardous occupation, or between 7 P. M. and 7 A. M.

"(b) That female employes shall not be discriminated against as to wages or rights.

"(c) That the licensees shall comply with all of the provisions of the National Labor Relations Act.

"(d) That employers, in arriving at rates of pay, hours and other conditions, shall bargain collectively with the organization of employes, in which shall be considered the productive efficiency of the industry, technological improvements, etc.

"(e) Prohibition of dishonest or fraudulent trade practices or unfair methods of competition.

"(f) In production and distribution of natural resource products special provisions shall be made looking to the end of conserving and allocating such products and fixing the prices thereon.

Revocation of Licenses

"The Commission may, after notice and hearing, prohibit transportation or delivery in interstate or foreign commerce of products not eligible as not having been produced in accordance with the requirements for all licenses.

"Provision is made for revocation of licenses good, upon proper legal steps, for the appointment of public trustees to operate businesses whose licenses have been revoked, with full power to manage and conduct such business in accordance with the requirements of the Commission.

Products Banned from Interstate Commerce

"When an organization in any craft or class of employes in any trade or industry shall request the Commission, in accordance with the provisions of the National Labor Relations Act, the Commission may direct the representatives of employers and employes to meet for the purpose of establishing, through collective bargaining, hours, rates of pay and other conditions, and when such standards are agreed upon by a majority of employes of any craft or class in any trade or industry or subdivision, the Commission may order that no article or commodity not produced, manufactured, processed or distributed by members of said trade or industry, and conforming to said standards, shall be shipped, transported or delivered in interstate commerce.

"The Commission may impose minimum wages for the lowest-paid classes of unskilled labor, which will assure employes a decent standard of living, regardless of the financial ability of the employer to pay. The Commission is given the power of investigation of all business subject to the Act, the right of subpoena of their books, and also subpoena of witnesses.

National Planning Council

"There is also created a National Planning Council of five members, appointed by the same manner as the members of the National Industrial Commission. The salaries are $10,000 a year. The Council is directed and directed to develop for the Commission a general program for the coordination, stabilization and orderly development of the basic industries of the United States, and to make recommendations to the Commission as to the feasibility of its system of taxation or other plan which shall encourage the maximum industrial performance of industry through an equitable distribution of profits, through increases in wages and decreases in hours.

Declaration of Policy

"The Declaration of Policy, contained in Section 1 of the Bill, provides:

"That to what extent widespread unemployment and disorganization of industry, which burden interstate and foreign commerce, affect the public welfare and undermine the standards of living of the American people, such conditions produced a grave national emergency. In the opinion of Congress a planned economy will avoid such conditions to a minimum.

"Moreover, under prevailing economic conditions, developed with the aid of governmental authority for owners of property to organize in corporate and other forms of ownership association, the individual unorganized worker is commonly helpless to exercise actual liberty of contract and to protect his freedom of labor, and thereby to obtain acceptable terms and conditions of employment.

Equitable Distribution of Earnings

"To provide for the general welfare and to remove obstructions to the free flow of interstate and foreign commerce which tend to diminish the amount thereof; it is hereby declared to be the policy of Congress to reduce and relieve unemployment and to promote the planned organization thereof, existing by inducing and maintaining united action of labor and management under adequate governmental sanctions and supervision; (2) by eliminating unfair competitive practices; (3) by improving standards of labor; (4) by promoting the fullest possible utilization of the productive capacity of industries; (5) by increasing purchasing power and insuring an equitable distribution of the earnings of industry; (6) by providing for the orderly development and conduct of industry, and (7) by conserving natural resources."

"The Act is not to be construed to repeal or modify the provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act or this Act does not apply to production of any agricultural article or commodity."

Tories in Pennsylvania Senate Killed Gov. Earle's Social Security Program

Reactionary Upper House Killed Twelve Out of Fourteen Labor Measures, Including Anti-Injunction Bill.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

The high Senate of the Pennsylvania Legislature killed most of the labor measures advocated by Governor Earle in the 1934 campaign which resulted in his election together with a House of Representatives to support him.

Virtually all of the Governor's labor and social security program was passed by the House but blocked in the Senate on the ground that it would place too much of a burden on the taxpayers.

Out of 14 social justice bills which were recommended by Governor Earle and passed by the House, only two received the approval of the Senate. One of these prohibits night-time employment of minors between the ages of 14 and 16 years, restricts the work week to between 16 and 18 years of age. The other definitely outlaws industrial police thus bringing to an end the operation of Governor Pinchot in 1931 who revoked the commissions of the special police and refused to issue new ones.

The labor measures supported by Governor Earle and passed by the House of Representatives but murdered by the Senate include:

Amending the workmen's compensation law by increasing benefits of injured workers from a minimum of $7 to $12 a week and a maximum, $18 to $25 a week.

Requiring the registration of building trades mechanics.

Regulating industrial homework.

Outlawing company-paid deputy sheriffs.

Wage collection regulation.

An anti-injunction measure limiting the authority of State judges to issue injunctions in labor disputes.

Providing for the compensation of work relief employes.

Extending the Workmen's Compensation Act to include benefits for occupational diseases.

Requiring the reporting of accidents.

Strict supervision of workmen's compensation referees by the Department of Labor and Industry.

Unemployment insurance.

Reducing the weekly working hours of women from 54 to 48.

The Senate also killed the full crew and short train bills which were supported by the Earle administration but not sponsored by it.

Sales Tax Brings New York $8,276,452 for Idle Relief

New York, N. Y. (AFLNS).—The second quarter of New York City's 2 per cent sales tax for the relief of the unemployed netted $8,276,452.89 at the next after the period fixed for making returns. It was expected the sum would be increased by belated returns plus the penalties imposed upon them.